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Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT TRUSTS.

There is a great deal being written and said about trusts in this country. Some of the talk that is used is very intelligent and some of it is sensational and silly. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of trusts, there can be no question that the great prominence which they are now holding before the public has been given them by partisan politicians. We admit we are not sufficiently informed as to the effect the much abused combinations are having upon the general public good. Up to this time it seems to be a debatable question whether they are injurious to trade and to the great body of the people. We are not against trusts, because it has not been satisfactorily demonstrated that they are injurious, nor are we for trusts, as it has not been certainly proven that they are beneficial.

Those persons, among them Mr. Bryan, who are so busily occupied in trying to alarm the public mind should use a more intelligent way of pointing out the dangers they are clamoring about, and also some reasonable and certain legal way of averting the dangers. They should first show in what manner the public welfare is suffering and to what extent it is likely to suffer in the future. Do the combinations injure labor by curtailing the number of men employed or by a reduction in wages? Do the trusts work an injury to consumers by an unfair advance in prices?

These are pointed questions that cannot be avoided by dealing in generalities. If those who are so violently opposed to trusts would first demonstrate that they are unlawful and injurious, they would be in a proper position to formulate a remedy for the evil. They could tell what kind of legislation would be necessary to suppress combinations in trade and whether the legislation should be by State Legislatures or the Congress of the United States. So far no wise and intelligent plan has been suggested by Mr. Bryan and those who agree with him. So far they have produced no sufficient evidence that trusts are ruining the country. We shall not undertake to condemn or defend until the question is presented more intelligently to our mind.

WHAT WILL IT PROFIT?

When Governor Tyler first declared his candidacy for the United States Senate it was hoped that he would not only fight the machine, but put himself forward as an advocate of honest elections and clean politics in Virginia. With that hope inspired the Republicans were most favorably disposed to his candidacy; but there has been nothing developed by the contest that is now being waged between the Tyler and Martin factions to show that the former is any more favorably disposed to fair elections than is the latter. It looks very much like the Governor's fight against what he calls an "office-holders trust" is not provoked by the dishonesty of the trust, so far as it is exercised toward Republicans, but is occasioned by the policy of the trust to shut out from office all those who are not connected with it. It is the monopoly that seems to disturb the Governor and his friends, and not the dishonesty of the methods on which the monopoly has been erected. In other words this Senatorial fight in Virginia has apparently resolved itself into a contest between the two factions, to determine which shall have control of the machine, and which shall be constituted "an office-holders trust."

The Martin men do not hesitate to stand by and uphold the present infamous methods by which one hundred and thirty-five thousand Republicans in Virginia are practically denied any representation in the halls of legislation. On the other hand the Tyler men are silent, or if they express any disapproval of the election laws of the State, their criticisms are of such a vague character as to impress no one. Even those Democrats in Virginia who favor honest elections must be disappointed in the equivocal conduct of Governor Tyler and his supporters.

In this fight for control of the machine the Virginia Republicans have no interest. What matters it to them who constitutes the "office-holders trust," if it is to be administered by continued election frauds?

The Democratic managers have declared their purpose of starting a daily organ in Richmond. What's the matter with the "Dispatch" and "Times"? The machine must be displeased with them.

At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Crown Cotton Mills, of Dalton, Ga., a dividend of 93 per cent. was declared. That looks like cotton manufacturing at the South pays.

There is but one way for Goebel to get the Governorship of Kentucky, and that is to steal it. Thousands of Democrats are refusing to support him and the Republicans are solid for Taylor, the candidate of their party.

There are a great many Democrats in Virginia who are thoroughly disgusted with the leadership of Mr. Bryan, but who are afraid to say so. They believe he will be nominated in 1900, and do not wish to be put in the attitude of crow eaters.

There are factional fights going on in the ranks of the Democratic party in a number of counties in Virginia, but we do not think it will help the Republican party to exhibit any sympathy for either of the factions. It looks like a case of "dog eat dog," and it will be best for Republicans to partake from neither table.

Mr. BRYAN, by his declarations on trusts, shows that he is as unsound on Constitutional reform as on financial reform. He seems to be impractical in everything that pertains to government, and is only practical in the role of a demagogue.

An exchange has cruelly said that Mr. William Jennings Bryan has not intimated what he would do if he were placed in command of the army in the Philippines; and then suggests that he would resign, bid the army good by and return to his home, the same as he did with the Third Nebraska. We would bet all we are worth William McKinley wouldn't act that way.

MR. WILLIAM J. BRYAN SAYS: "God made men selfish," and that "one of the great purposes of government is to put rings in the noses of hogs." He compares selfish men to hogs, and selfish men are the rich ones. If any one in the United States is more eager to become a hog than Mr. Bryan we would like for the man to be named. He acknowledges that he wants to get rich, and if reports be true he is rapidly having his hogish nature gratified.

The declarations of Captain Dreyfus after his pardon and release are calculated to strengthen belief in his innocence. He says: "The Government of the Republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing without honor. From today I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

The Republicans of Nebraska held a harmonious State convention on the 12th inst., which was enthusiastic in its endorsement of President McKinley's foreign policy. Major Killian, of the First Nebraska, recently returned from the Philippines, made an earnest speech in behalf of supporting the Administration in the Far East. His speech was heartily applauded. But the convention and the large body of spectators were set wild by a speech from Chaplain Malley of the First Nebraska. He said he had never voted the Republican ticket in his life, but he intended this Fall to vote to uphold the hands of the Administration in the Philippines. This shows to what extent Mr. Bryan has succeeded in impressing his so-called anti-imperialism views on the people of Nebraska, and especially on its volunteer soldiers who have so gallantly assisted in upholding the flag in the Philippines.

They Do Not Know the American People.

A Western Congressman who has just traveled clear across the country with his eyes and ears open tells the "Journal's" Washington correspondent, "Coolidge," that "the sentiment of the people, in my opinion, and from the observations I have made, is overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining American supremacy over every foot of territory which came to us as a result of the war with Spain. The people insist that we shall hold every foot of it."

This is a correct interpretation of the will of the nation—there can be no doubt of that. The fatal defect of the opposition to the plans and purposes of the National Administration is a total misunderstanding of the character of those plans and purposes and of the great motive of the present war. The "Anti-Imperialists" have made no headway because they do not know their fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Bryan Impractical.

Memphis "Commercial Appeal." Mr. Bryan's cure for trusts is not a practical one. He favors confining corporations to the States where the charters are issued and allowing no business to be done in any other State until authority is obtained from the Federal Government. This would interfere with interstate commerce and it would be a direct assault upon the sovereignty of the individual States. Not only this, it would disorganize and disrupt the business of the country. Mr. Bryan admits that the Constitution would have to be changed, which is a confession of the impracticability of his scheme.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made its standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Jno. E. Jackson, Druggist.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The late Sir Francis Burrell once received an election bill from his political agent in which was the item: "To extraordinary anxiety on your account, £300."

Captain John G. Cameron, commander of the great Oceanic, is a native of New Zealand, but has been aboard since boyhood. He is 50 years old, nearly six feet tall, broad shouldered and athletic.

Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 for a public library in Oakland, Cal., was secured by the efforts of Henry A. Chittenden, a newspaper man of that town, who first interested Mr. Carnegie in the place.

John Brown's son, Jason, is living a hermit's life on the highest peak of the Santa Cruz Mountains in California. He was with his father at Harper's Ferry and still suffers from a wound received there.

Senator Clark, of Montana, in speaking of his wealth the other day, said he really did not know its precise extent. "It has increased so rapidly," he added, "that I am now unable to estimate even the aggregate of my possessions."

Rear Admiral Farquhar, who will succeed Sampson as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron on October 10 next, got his first experience of the sea in 1859 along the coast of Africa, where a portion of our navy was engaged in suppressing the slave trade.

Henri de Regnier, the French poet and author of "Episodes" and "Aretusae" is to give a course of lectures on modern French poetry at Harvard next January. He married a daughter of Heredia, and is described as tall, slender, slightly bald, with eye glasses, a drooping fair mustache and a Chinese cast of countenance.

PEN PICTURE OF THE BOERS.

A Congregational Minister Tells a Few Facts About South African Affairs.

The Rev. Dr. William Dower, delegate from South Africa to the International Congregational Council, in Boston, which meets this week, reached the city yesterday from Montreal and other Canadian points, where he had visited relatives, says the New York "Tribune." He has lived at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, for 35 years, and is well informed about South African affairs.

In giving his impressions of the Transvaal crisis, he said among other things: "The crux of the question in dispute between the Boers and the English will, after all, be found to be the color line. I have given the subject a great deal of study, and I have come to this conclusion: When England abolished slavery in South Africa many years ago the Boers did not relish it at all, and although they are the descendants of ancestors who fled from Europe in the sixteenth century to South Africa in order to enjoy the blessing of liberty, still they are bitterly hostile to the English idea of giving the natives of South Africa anything resembling equal political rights. In the Transvaal every man with a drop of colored blood in him, whether he is three-fourths Boer or not, is required to wear a badge with a number. He has absolutely no standing with the Boers, who, whenever they can, hold the natives in practical slavery."

"It is the shadow of a more humane treatment of the colored men of South Africa by the English that actuates Kruger in refusing to acknowledge the suzerainty of Great Britain. The English, Scotch, Irish and Americans, who principally make up the Outlanders, have been used to practical liberty. In the Transvaal they pay pretty near all the taxes and still have nothing to say about the franchise. This has given to be intolerable to the English. Kruger is an anomaly of piety and piety. He never spent two days in a schoolhouse, yet he is the peer of any diplomat in the world. The Boers will be able to place in the field about 20,000 men. If the Orange Free State should, on account of racial sympathy, join forces with the Boers, there would be many more. The Boer as a fighter has not been overestimated. He is hardy and a splendid shot. The Boers are well provided with all kinds of arms, and if hostilities break out between them and the English it will be a hard struggle. It will amount practically to a civil war, as the Dutch and English have intermarried to a large extent."

Watterson and the Befuddled Democracy

New York "Times" (Dem.). Mr. Watterson is quite out of patience with the idea of abandoning our newly acquired possessions. To reject expansion seems to him antagonistic to Jefferson and Jackson, both "apostles of national expansion. And he cannot see why fifty, sixty, or eighty years of time should make any difference in the soundness of an idea that to him seems like an indication of manifest destiny.

Can the Democrats ignore this stimulating advice? Can they unite in support of the ideas and purposes urged by Mr. Watterson with so much vigor as to reveal the hope with which he utters them? Or will they prefer to take the chance of rejecting his advice and accepting the alternative that he offers with the confidence of an inspired prophet?

No party ever threw itself across the pathway of its country's greatness and glory and lived to tell the tale, and no party ever can, or will, or ought.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by Jno. E. Jackson, Druggist.

Telegrams by Post Card.

The Vienna Chamber of Commerce has petitioned for the introduction of telegram post cards and telegram letter cards, the invention, like the ordinary post card, of Professor Dr. Hermann. They would be posted in the usual way, and the messages written on them would at once be telegraphed or telephoned from the post office to the receiving office, and there transferred to other cards, which would be delivered with the ordinary letters.—"Jeweler Weekly."

Allegations That Won't Hold Water.

Louisville "Courier-Journal" (Dem.).

The New York "Evening World" and its echo, the New York "Evening Post," have for weeks been describing General Lawton and Admiral Dewey as "friends of the Philippines." They have been quoting Lawton as speaking of "this infamous war," and Dewey as advocating a parley, a truce, and peace "on terms satisfactory to Aguinaldo." Now comes Lawton to declare that he said nothing of the kind, and it is dollars to doughnuts that Dewey will enter the same denial as soon as he gets in speaking distance of a telephone.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A Prominent Virginia Editor Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

From the Times, Hillsville, Va.

Read his Editorial. I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but not the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well. It cured my trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. MOORE. Sold by Jno. E. Jackson, Druggist.

HIS SINS FOUND HIM OUT.

The Cheeked Career of a Man Who Founded a Bogus Diamond Mine in Arizona.

"I saw a reference the other day to the great Arizona diamond field swindle," said an old jeweler to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "It was sprung on the public just 30 years ago, and I remember the excitement it created. The originator of the scheme came from New Orleans. He was a brilliant man, a chemist, geologist and natural diplomat, but he lacked moral counterpoise. He and his associates procured a number of uncut stones from Holland, and 'salted' a canyon in the mountain south of the Gila river. Then followed the 'discovery' and the organization of a company and in a few months nearly \$200,000 worth of stock was sold. It was several years before the exact character of the swindle was developed, and by that time the affairs of the company were so confused that nobody cared to undertake a prosecution."

"I saw the 'professor,' as he was called, at Ogden, Utah, in 1884, and he described the whole affair with great grace. Afterward he was mixed up in two other shady enterprises. One was a scheme for aging whisky and the other was a device for refining sugar by electricity. Both were fakes, but he made a lot of money out of them, and as usual escaped punishment. It was the old story, however; he went broke in the end and died a few years ago in the charity ward of a Chicago hospital. A good deal of the diamond mine stock was taken in New Orleans, and I dare say some of it is kicking around here to this day."

GROUPER AND PARROT FISH.

The Characteristics of One Strikingly Displayed in the Tank of the Others.

The Bermuda groupers are so called on account of their habit of grouping together. There are plenty of fishes that on occasions by accident or design may come together side by side, or in some other regular order or formation, but there are few if any that get together as the groupers do. In the tank of groupers at the aquarium, says the New York "Times," these fishes may be seen, half a dozen or more of them at a time, ranged along the glass at the front of the tank, heads all to the front, and with their bodies lapping one another diagonally with uniform regularity. Sometimes at feeding time they stand, or rather suspend themselves in the water side by side, in a uniform rank, heads up, near the surface, and wait there for the man with the food, whose step they may have heard on the platform back of the tanks.

A curious illustration of the fishes' tendency to group was shown in another way. Into a tank in which there were two parrot fishes there was put also a grouper. One of these parrot fishes was not feeling very lively; instead of swimming around it lay on the bottom of the tank, over in one corner, just breathing and taking things easy. This was the grouper's opportunity, and it stretched itself out on the bottom of the tank right alongside the parrot fish and as close to it as it could get, and stayed there.

DOG-WHIPPING DAY.

When Every Boy Is Allowed to Use a Switch in England—An Old Custom.

There are parts of rural England where they still set aside a day for whipping dogs. Dog-whipping day is October 18. Then every boy in the neighborhood is privileged to arm himself with sticks and lashes and beat every dog he meets to his heart's content. There are different stories as to the origin of this strange custom. In Yorkshire tradition has it that a priest, when going his rounds many years ago, dropped the holy water used in communion service. A dog that happened to be near by swallowed it, and was promptly whipped for his guiltiness, and in commemoration of this event it has been deemed expedient to thrash the entire dog family on this day throughout the succeeding years. In the vicinity of Manchester the tale goes that the good fathers in a certain monastery used to set platters of food outside the gates for the poor pilgrims that infested the country at certain seasons. On one occasion a dog, whose stomach was probably empty as any pilgrim's ever dare be, very selfishly ate the food himself. He was caught in the lawless act and was whipped soundly, and his crime and its punishment have been visited upon his descendants these many generations.

Sleeping in Corsets. Sleeping in tight-laced corsets was once the custom of English ladies. Girls with stooping shoulders had a flat piece of board bound upon their backs to keep their shoulders straight.

THE ART OF RETOUCHING.

Some of the Wrinkles of Photography Brought to Light in a London Court.

Some "wrinkles" of photography were brought to light in the South-west London county court, where a professional and an amateur fought out their disputed accounts, says the London Telegraph. According to the former, the charge for retouching a photo depended upon the subject's face. His honor suggested that if the physiognomy was a long one it would cost more to retouch the photograph than that of a person with a short, small one, and an expert agreed, adding that some people have so many freckles or wrinkles that they give a lot of extra work. Judge Addison said he supposed that in some cases they had to take out such defects and everything else a person didn't like in order to make a portrait acceptable, and the professional concurred. Counsel went even further and suggested that not only had imperfections to be taken out, but nonexistent beauty to be added.

From this it may be gathered that, while photography is a witness of truth, the artist is often a flatterer, and as such expects to be paid. His honor took the photograph in question and gazed at it, and then had a good look at the person present in court whom it was supposed to represent. After a long inspection of both he said that at last he understood the art of retouching and gave the judgment, which showed that he considered the laborer was worthy of his hire.

HOW A MAN SHOULD LEAVE.

What He Should Do If He Would Be Welcomed with His Sweet-heart's Best Smile.

The man who wants to be welcomed with open arms when he goes out of town goes armed with sweetmeats—if he is wise, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. He need not complain that there is nothing novel in the shops these days. The big bonbon shop lies in wait for just such customers as the summer man, and when he asks for a box of chocolates or a pound or two of fondants the assistant behind the counter says, with a smile: "Would you prefer one of the new baskets? It won't take any longer to put them in than than in a box and they are very pretty?" Then she brings half a dozen pretty little wicker and reed baskets of palest green and white and pink and lilac and blue. Some are in the form of canoes, others are baskets like the farmers' wives use for carrying eggs and butter and fruit to market, and others are shaped like the bonbons in a capacious locker in which the bonbons are stored. Wheelbarrows of woven sweet grass are receptacles for bonbons also, and sailor caps of duck or cloth hold within their crowns enough sweets to make glad the heart and painful the teeth of the greediest of summer girls.

RARE INDIAN SOUVENIRS.

Typical War Dances Recorded by the Phonograph for Government Exhibits.

The government ethnological bureau has gone to extraordinary pains to preserve a complete record of the vanishing Indian races," says an employee of the interior department at Washington recently. "Take the Apaches, for instance. In addition to an enormous collection of costumes, weapons, implements, decorations and all the articles used in their daily life, the bureau has lately added two souvenirs of unique interest. About a year ago several agents were sent to one of the western reservations and took a photographic record of a number of typical war dances. The instrument was operated by a chemical battery weighing over 100 pounds, and recorded not only the chants, but the exclamations of the spectators, and even the thudding of feet.

"Last spring the same dances were repeated in front of a vitascope photographing machine, and years after the last Apache had gone to the happy hunting grounds the ancient ceremony may be seen and heard exactly as it was. The general public knows very little about the ethnological museum, but it is one of the most interesting in Washington."

A TRICK CAMERA.

One That Was Disguised as Wicker Basket and Used to Photograph Fortifications.

"A traveling photo salesman showed me a very ingenious little camera the other day," said a local dealer to the New Orleans "Times-Democrat." It was a box about six inches square, set inside of what seemed to be an ordinary wicker lunch basket. When desired, the box could be pushed down through the basket, so that its top was on a level with the wicker bottom. The top of the box was also covered with wicker, and the basket would then appear to be perfectly empty. The camera, trading meanwhile from the under side, an upward push would restore it to its original position, and the lens worked through a small hole near the end. The contrivance was evidently of foreign manufacture, and the salesman told me it had been made especially for an agent who was sent to take pictures of fortifications on the French frontier. According to his story, which is a little romantic, but which I have no reason to doubt, the spy would saunter out, dressed as a tourist, and carrying the lunch basket on his arm. When an officer came along he would push down the box and show him that the basket was perfectly empty. It never occurred to the guards to turn the thing upside down or to throw the present owner carries it around as a curiosity, and it is certainly the oddest little machine I ever hid eyes on. As far as I know, it is the only camera in the world that is mounted on a disappearing carriage."

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In every essential feature of a successful writing machine it is the peer of any, and the great saving in the price to SPOT CASH purchasers is something that interests every one. The machine is well built of the best obtainable material. The action is quick, and the work is beautiful. Catalogue free. Address H. A. Sheppard & Co., General agent for Virginia and the Carolinas. 603 E. Main St. Richmond, Va.

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Desirable Farm for Sale.

Five hundred and ten (510) acres of blue-grass land, on Clinch River, in Tazewell county, Va., part of the old Watkins place. J. F. GORE.

For information and terms apply to H. C. ALDERSON, Tazewell, Va. March 14, '99.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on my lands in Wright's Valley, by cutting timber, or mowing rails on same, or by gathering fruit or berries on same. The law will be rigidly enforced against all persons that disregard this notice. 6-22-99. Jm. M. S. HARMAN.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on our land, known as the J. H. and Ella B. Claire place, on the ridge, west of Pocahontas, Va. Any trespass by cutting timber, throwing down fences, opening gates, disturbing fruit, or otherwise will be met by a rigid enforcement of the law. P. P. DILLON and R. BRYANT. June, 29th. 5-m.

Notice.

All persons who have been notified and warned not to hunt, fish, ride, walk, drive stock across or otherwise trespass on my premises, for the law against all such will be rigidly enforced. SAMUEL T. HENNINGER. 6-22-12m June 22nd, 1899.

Cleaning and Dying.

I am now prepared to clean or dye all kinds of soiled or old clothes, for either ladies or gentlemen. My work is done in a most satisfactory manner, and I refer you to my numerous patrons in Tazewell. You will find my shop on Railroad Avenue, half-way between Tazewell and North Tazewell.

Alice Johnson.

t. f.

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There is a complete logging outfit, such as pole and tram cars, wagons, chains, grubs, hooks, and some 15 head of mules and horses. Anyone wishing to buy or lease the above saw mill and outfit will find it greatly to their interest to call on or address.

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Why run the risk of eating adulterated flour when you can get perfectly pure flour by buying that manufactured at home?

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Our millers are skilled in their business. Try any of our brands of flour and you will be satisfied. Our meal and chop are up to the standard.

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It's a long life, but devotion to the true interests and prosperity of the American People has won for it new friends as the years rolled by and the original members of its family passed to their reward, and these admirers are loyal and steadfast today, with faith in its teachings, and confidence in the information which it brings to the homes and firesides.

As a natural consequence it enjoys in its old age all the vitality and vigor of its youth, strengthened and ripened by the experience of over half a century. It has lived on its merits, and on the cordial support of progressive Americans. It is "The New York Weekly Tribune," acknowledged the country over as the leading National Family Newspaper. Recognizing its value to those who desire all the news of the State and Nation, the publisher of The Republican, (your own favorite home paper) has entered into an alliance with "The New York Weekly Tribune" which enables him to furnish both papers at the trifling cost of \$1.25 per year.

Every farmer and villager owes to himself, to his family, and to the community in which he lives a cordial support of his local newspaper, as it works constantly and untiringly for his interests in every way, brings to his home all the news and happenings of his neighborhood, the doings of his friends, the condition and prospects of different crops, the prices in home markets, and, in fact, is a weekly visitor which should be found in every wide-awake, progressive family.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the nation and world,